THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 35. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 29th MARCH, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as General and Commission Merchants at Shanghae in China, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.
Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. Thos. Ripley), to continue the business as General and Commission Merchants from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

FOR SALE, Ex-*ALVERTON.*

AN Assortment of HARDWARE, Consisting of Mortice, Rim, and other LOCKS; Latches, Brass Bolts, Broad Heavy Hinges, Screws Gilt-Head SCREWS; Table and House BELLS, Complete; Door SPRINGS; Gilt and Chinafinger PLATES, &c.; Ivory Handled Carving, Table and Dessert KNIVES; FENDERS, Fire Irons of various descriptions; English Table, Hanging, Chamber and Night LAMPS; Fountain LAMPS, with Cottons; One Fireproof English SAFE; Window BLINDS Complete; An Assortment of WORSTED and WOOLLEN Things, for Children and Gentlemen; Roofing Felt with TAR, NAILS, and the proper Tools; Marking INK for Linen; Linen TICK; Sperm CANDLES, &c., &c.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghae, 21st March, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

ON SALE:

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from Ningpo, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton and Macao, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Ex-*ALBERMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from Paris and London, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE-D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,
Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
Moore's Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 11th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next,* otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S.'s Consul.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

J. SEDDEN & Co.,

BEG to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that they intend opening on the *2nd of April next,* an Establishment near the Bridge at the *Yangking pang,* on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hope by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 28th March, 1851.

N.B.—Families and Ships supplied with Fresh and Corned Beef, Neats Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Live Stock, Vegetables, &c., on moderate terms.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER
AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* No. 38, of 15th March, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 50 Cents each—
If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week; or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,
Tuesday, 22nd *April,* 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies, that have never run,—Twice round.—Heats.—Manila Ponies, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Manila Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for Chinese Ponies.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all Ponies.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 60 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,
Thursday, 24th *April,* 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Chinese Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE PLATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all Ponies.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all Ponies.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for Chinese Ponies only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, Second Pony to save his Stake, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—Chinese Jockies, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.

Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock. First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1.

A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).

Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.

Manila Ponies to carry 7 lbs. Extra.

Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

Three horses to start or no race.

Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of Drs. 5 to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.

No Dogs allowed on the course.

All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.

All entries to be made to the clerk of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.

All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.

The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 27th March, 1851.

The almost incessant rain of the last week, has been of much use to the crops, which will only be benefitted by it, should it not be of much longer continuance. The sun of to-day caused the exhalation of an exquisite aroma from the bean fields, differing very materially from that which usually greets the nostrils of the passer by. In consequence of the clouded weather the Thermometer has not indicated a heat equal to the average at this season. During the past week the average has been 47°. 8'., and during the corresponding week of 1849, it attained 57°. 7'.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

March.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1849	1851	1849	1851	1849	1851	1849
21	F.	30.15	30.31	49.	55.5	N.E. to S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
22	S.	30.02	30.15	[illegible]	56.5	S.E. to N.W.	W.S.W.	0.31	0.48
23	S.	29.99	30.42	51.	51.	N.E. to N.	N. to N.E.	0.24	0.03
24	M.	30.24	30.38	46.	60.	N.	S.E.	0.12	0.00
25	Tu.	30.41	30.15	47.	55.5	N.W.	S.S.E. to S.E.	0.23	0.00
26	W.	30.28	30.19	44.5	59.5	N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.05
27	Th.	30.33	30.25	47.5	60.	N.W.	S.E.	0.50	0.00
							Total	1.40	0.58

Shanghae, 27th March, 1851.

CHINESE RED BOOK, or TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

Particulars regarding Keang-soo Province translated from the *Red Book.*

(*Continued from No. 29.*)

Kim-than *heen,* is 160 *le* South from Chinkeang *foo,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 55,870 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 41,567 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,200 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

Leih-yang *heen,* is South-west 240 *le* from the *foo,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 56,490 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 26,430 shih
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,580 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 taels.

Tsung-tsaou, Poo-yune, Ya-mun (or Superintendant of Grain department),—
Superintendant's salary, ... 9,520 taels.

Tsung-ho, Poo-yune, Ya-mun (Superintendant of Rivers, &c.),—
Superintendant's salary, ... 8,000 taels.
3 Inspectors, &c., each ...... 3,000 ,,

Leang-hwae, Yen-yune, Yamun, Salt department,—
Inspector's salary, ... 4,000 taels.
Assistants', (various salaries.)

Hwae-gnan *foo,* (in N. lat. 33° 32' 24", E. long. 119° 14' 12"—is situated at the mouth of the Yellow River),—
On the East is Hae-chow.
West is Fung-yang.
South is Paou-yin.
North is Muh-yang.
In the North and South directions there is much traffic.
Distance to Peking 1,972 *le* (709 miles.)
Nanking 500 *le* (180 ,,)
Attached to it are 6 *heens.*
Salary of the Che-foo, 2,500 taels.
Manners, &c.,—Population numerous & brave, many of them learned and attain to official posts.
Education from the
Foo's College, 23 Sew-tsaes.
Shan-yang ,, 21 ,,
Guan-tung ,, 20 ,,
Fung-ling ,, 8 ,,
Yen-ching ,, 21 ,,
Tshing-ho ,, 20 ,,
Theaou-yune ,, 20 ,,
} Returned.
Productions, &c.,—Red cloths, red radishes, fish, salt, and salted prawns.

Shan-yang *heen,* is on the river and sea side and adjoins the *foo,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 9,587 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 16,900 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 5,440 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 10,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,600 taels.

Fung-ning *heen,* is N.E. from the *foo* 160 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 6,060 taels.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 227 ,,
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 taels.

Yen-ching *heen,* is S.E. from the *foo* 240 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 12,270 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 23,890 shih.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 ,,
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

Ts'hing-ho *heen,* is W. from the *foo* 50 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 1,502 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 3,526 shih.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 ,,
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,800 taels.

Gnan-tung *heen,* is N.E. from the *foo* 60 *le* (and not a walled city),—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 6,461 taels.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 195 ,,
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

Yune-heen *heen* (is not a walled city) West from the *foo* 120 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 2,776 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 7,350 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 250 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,200 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 40

Hae-chow, (is in N. lat. 34° 32' 24", E. long. 119° 24' 17",)—
On the East is the Sea.
West is Shantung.
South is Guan-tung.
North is Shantung.
The natives generally are very poor.
Distance to Peking 1,700 *le* (611¼ miles.)
Nanking 820 *le* (295 ,,)
Attached to it are 2 *heens.*
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 4,500 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 5,090 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 400 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 30,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.
The people exceedingly careful of their little money—much given to agriculture and fishing.
Education from the
Chow's College, 20 Sew-tsaes.
Kan-yu ,, 16 ,,
Mo-yang ,, 30 ,,
Productions,—Rice, salt, and sea-weed, (*soil being poor and barren*).

Kan-yu *heen,* is North 80 *le* from the *chow,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 10,692 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 3,800 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 155 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 16,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

Muh-yang *heen,* the spring waters dirty and scarcely fit for use, S.E. from the *chow* 120 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 7,418 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 18,950 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 478 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 29TH MARCH, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHYTE, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON.
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: so also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Dec.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Jany.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	18th Jany.	Amoy,	25th Feby.
Madras,	13th Jany.	Hongkong,	4th Mar.
Singapore,	6th Feby.	Ningpo,	1st Mch.
Penang,	4th Feby.	New York,	19th Dec.
Batavia,	24th Jany.	San Francisco,	7th Feby.
Manila,	22d Feby.	Sdwich. Islands,	10th Dec.

No. 4.

NOTIFICATION.

The Census of the Population of the United Kingdom is to be taken on the 31*st of March*, 1851, and Her Majesty's Government, considering that an account of the number of British Subjects, not including, however, in that term Persons protected as British Subjects, who may be in the Chinese Dominions on that day, would form an important supplement to the Census, Her Majesty's Consul has been instructed to procure as accurate a return as there may be the means of making at this Port, and to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for communication to the Foreign Office.

The accompanying Forms, therefore, for every separate Establishment and British Vessel at this Port, are sent round with a request, that they may be duly and accurately filled in on the said 31*st March*, and returned the following day under sealed cover addressed to H. B. M.'s Consul.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
19th March, 1851.

To
THE BRITISH COMMUNITY,
Shanghae.

THE following Notification was sent round the settlement, two-days since; we insert it for the benefit of those who may not have seen it.

No. 5.

NOTIFICATION.

The Chinese Authorities at this Port having arranged to make a seizure of the Canton and Fokein vagabonds congregated on the South side of the *Yang-kin-pang*, and appointed this afternoon for this purpose, it is the duty of the undersigned to make this known to the British Community and to warn them against stragglers who may endeavour to find refuge within the limits of their premises.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
27th March, 1851.

To
THE BRITISH COMMUNITY,
Shanghae.

WE have this week received a communication from a subscriber, alluding to a threat of some Chinamen to kill some members of the Park Committee, and having set a great price upon the heads of those who were active in carrying out the proposed extension. We do not view the circumstance with any feelings of alarm. There is, we think, some bye play at the bottom of it, on the part of the authorities, who dare not openly espouse the part of assisting foreigners in obtaining greater privileges here; fearing that their conduct may be mis-represented and mis-contrued in a despotic Court. The leaving the Port without protection from at least one man of war, is, however, we think, very inexpedient pending the hostile feeling that is known to prevail against foreigners, especially the British, at the present time, at the Court of Pekin.

In the *Morning-Chronicle*, of the 7th December last, there is an account of the Half-yearly Meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, from which we extract a portion of the Directors' Report referring to the withdrawal of the *Lady Mary Wood*, from the Shanghae Line.

Surely, if Messrs. Hume, Cobden, or others of the retrenching school, have the felicity to be Shareholders in the above wealthy Company, or believe in the Directors' Reports, they will seize on one or other of the happy spots or blemishes in the present misrule of Anglo-Chinese relations, and clear off the stain, as well as a good deal of, what the P. & O. Company's Directors make out to be, useless Expenditure of British Funds in China.

What a chance for them to wipe out Consular Establishments, Men-of-War, and Plenipotentiaries at one Swoop! What use now for the "Five Ports," when there are others, or at least one much wished for haven—where vessels are free from port charges and unwelcome regulations. Where by the happy circumstance of "*having to deal only with "the Chinese Authorities*, merchants and "others, obtain certain privileges and "exemptions in respect of duties, which "they cannot obtain at Shanghae."

Unhappy Consuls, now no longer needed, pack up all the once valued documents of the once sacred archives! Disappointed Tars, crush all hopes of prize-money, since the cry is China for the Foreigner and the Foreigner for China; stand by to turn your ships into "liners" to move off all the sprouting Consuls and their less ambitious colleagues!

Still more unfortunate Shareholders! How hard you should not be allowed to participate in the advantages, monopolized by others, of the New ports! How hard that your Shipmasters should have been made martyrs of, to no purpose! But still more hard, that you should be bamboozled by a few interested Directors; as doubtless you have been, by carrying the resolution that the Report should be adopted, and that too, unanimously!

It is told of Turkish slaves, that they must first taste all dishes offered to their rulers, to show that no signs of poison can be detected, and thereby allow the masters to eat their meals with confidence. In the tit-bit the P. & O. Company's Directors set before their Shareholders we find the reverse of the above custom: some few of the Directors have first taken measures to procure the dainties for their own share, and then leave the empty vessel for those they serve, caring little whether the remainder of the banquet may be palatable or poisonous, provided the other proprietors do not interfere with the choice morsels which it was the Directors' object should be reserved for themselves.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE "LADY MARY WOOD" FROM THE NORTHERN PORTS OF THE CHINA STATION.—The Directors informed you, in their last half-yearly report, that they had placed the Company's Steam-vessel, the *Lady Mary Wood*, to ply on the North Coast of China, between Hongkong and Shanghae. The earnings of this vessel, up to the month of July last, proved remunerative to the Company, and her services on this line were highly appreciated by most of the merchants and other residents in China, as a means of facilitating commercial intercourse, as a check to piracy, and as a postal communication. A circumstance, however, occurred in June last, at Shanghae, which has compelled the Directors to order this vessel to be withdrawn from that station. It appears that, in taking up this line of service, the steamer became placed in competition with a certain class of British sailing-vessels trading on the same Coast. These sailing-vessels are in the habit of discharging and receiving their cargoes at a place called Woosung, which is thirteen miles distant, by water, from Shanghae, and is considered beyond the limits of that port, and consequently out of the jurisdiction of the British Consul. Vessels using this place are, therefore, exempt from port charges; and, having to deal only with the Chinese authorities, merchants and others, shipping goods, obtain certain privileges and exemptions, it appears, in respect of duties, which they cannot obtain at Shanghae. The Company's Agents in China had adopted the same arrangements for the *Lady Mary Wood*, in respect to her using the anchorage at Woosung for receiving cargo, &c., as were practised by her competitors, the sailing-vessels. In the month of June last, however, the resident partner at Shanghae, of an extensive mercantile firm in China, largely interested in the ownership of these sailing-vessels, sent a large quantity of Silk from Shanghae on board the *Lady Mary Wood*, at Woosung, upon which it appeared the Chinese export duty had not been paid. The transaction was conducted in so open a manner, that the Chinese Custom-house authorities felt themselves obliged, as it appears, to claim the interference of the British Consul at Shanghae in the matter, who fined the shipper 200 dollars; and on the return of the *Lady Mary Wood* to the port, the master was also fined by the Consul 200 dollars, for an alleged breach of the Port Regulations, and was ordered by the Consul not to use the anchorage of Woosung in future, but to discharge and load at Shanghae. This compulsory arrangement not only subjected the vessel to a heavy amount of port charges, but deprived merchants, &c., of those privileges which they are said to obtain from the Chinese authorities by shipping goods on board vessels at Woosung. Meanwhile, the sailing-vessels, her competitors, continue to discharge and load at Woosung without impediment. The steamer was, consequently, besides being subjected to heavy port charges, no longer made use of, for the conveyance of Silks and other valuable articles, except to an inconsiderable extent; and her earnings, therefore, becoming insufficient to cover expenses, the Directors have ordered her to be withdrawn from that service. The Directors are about to make a representation of the circumstances to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and hope some such equitable regulation in respect thereof may be made, as will enable them to resume a line of service which has been so much appreciated by the great majority of British residents in India and China.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

HAVING been again prevented by unavoidable circumstances from continuing our translated extracts from the *Pekin Reporter*, we beg our readers to follow us while we take a general summary of that portion which lies on our table, commencing with No. 147, confining ourselves only to such papers as are of any interest.

No. 147, December 19th and 20th, 1850.

Two Memorials in this number are worthy of notice, the one from *Sen Kwangtsin*, Viceroy of Canton, the other from Censor *Yuen Keasan*.

Sen Kwangtsin, having been instructed by His Majesty to report upon the abilities of the newly appointed Intendant of Circuit at *Chaoukingfoo*, whose fitness for his duties the Emperor very much doubts,—denounces him as a "wooden stock," totally inadequate to the responsibilities of such a post.

Yuen Keasan impeaches *Ching Tsooshin*, Governor of *Kwangsee*, accusing him of having in his reports to the Emperor grossly misrepresented the progress of the rebellion in that Province, and of having misstated circumstances connected with the deaths of a number of officers who had perished in the Imperialist ranks; and he entreats not only that proper justice may be done to their dishonored memory, but that *Ching Tsooshin* may be visited with the punishment due to his treason.

No. 148, December 21st and 22nd, 1850.

An Imperial Edict appoints *Wang Tunghwa* to be Taoutae at Amoy, vice *Chang Heyu* promoted to be Commissioner of Justice in *Kansuh*.

The Board of Revenue requests the Emperor to direct all Viceroys and Governors of Provinces to call upon the Commissioners of Finance to send in for His Majesty's inspection a faithful return of all unnecessary and excessive expenditure of the public money by their several predecessors, that orders may be issued causing present incumbents in office to make up all deficiencies.

No. 149, December 23rd and 24th, 1850.

An Imperial Edict directs the advance of one month's pay to all Tartar troops in the Capital out of the Treasury of the Board of Revenue, as the Annual rent for Tartar lands in *Chihlee*, out of which this customary bonus is usually defrayed, had not yet arrived at Pekin.

An Imperial Edict appoints *Yutae* late Viceroy of *Hookwang* to the Viceroyalty of *Fukkeen* and *Chekiang*, vacated by *Lew Yunko*, who has held that office ever since the peace in 1842, and now retires on sick leave. *Ching Yeetsze*, Viceroy of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, succeeds to *Hookwang*, *Woo Wanyung*, Governor of *Chekiang* to *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, and *Chang Tushun* to *Chekiang*.

Another Edict raises *Chin Cheke*, formerly Taoutae at Ningpo to the Commissionership of Justice in *Hoonan*.

An Imperial Edict accedes to the prayer of *Lew Yunko*, late Viceroy of *Fukkeen* and *Chekiang*, to be handed over to the Board of Punishments for his negligence in allowing his official residence at *Fuhchow* to be partly consumed by fire, and commands that he should suffer the customary penalty.

No. 150, December 25th and 26th, 1850.

An Imperial Rescript to a Memorial of *Sen Kwang-tsin*, Viceroy at Canton, directs him to furnish *Kwangsee* at once with 200,000 taels out of the Maritime Customs Revenue of Canton, to meet extra expenditure necessary upon the exterminative measures against the rebels. The memorial under reply describes an engagement which had taken place on the 24th of November between the Imperial troops and a body of 4,000 strong at *Luymeaoutun* in *Unguyen Heen*. The battle lasted from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., and ended in the total defeat of the "detestable brood"—leaving 360 dead and 168 wounded on the field, and 369 prisoners, 1 large banner, and 11 smaller flags, 37 cannon, 20 jingalls, 130 matchlocks, 15 pecuks of ammunition, 150 shields, and 300 spears and swords, in the hands of the victors.

IN the afternoon of Thursday last, a detachment of the Garrison of Shanghae was called out to assist the Civil authorities in seizing some Canton vagabonds who had, during the forenoon, driven off a body of militia sent to take them up.

It seems that in the beginning of last month, certain Canton men committed a burglary upon a Fuhkeen store at the East Gate. Application being made to the Civil Magistrate for redress, he succeeded in capturing two of the thieves, who on being put to the torture, confessed that the remainder of the party lay concealed in a house in the North Gate Street. A Tseentsung or Lieutenant named *Koo*, and a Superintendent of Police accompanied by some 120 village braves proceeded accordingly on Thursday morning before daylight to the house that had been pointed out. The burglars, who proved to be "at home" together with some of their friends numbering 10 or 12 in all, on finding themselves in danger of capture, very valiantly fired off a matchlock and rushed out upon the leaders of the brave band. The Lieutenant fell and was immediately deprived of his nose and fingers, while the Superintendent of Police fared little better. The braves of course shewed their discretion by immediate flight. Recourse was at once had to the military for assistance, and some 200 soldiers having, after great exertions on the part of the commandant, been collected together from all their homes and haunts by noon, they were marched off to the scene of action. As may be supposed, they found the house deserted; they then out of revenge pulled it down and levelled it to the ground. Having succeeded in this valiant attack upon the bricks and mortar, they marched out over *Sanmowoko* bridge, formed in front of the Missionary settlement, and fired off a *feu de joie* to show what they could have done had they met the 10 Canton men. It is commonly reported that the Magistrate will lose his button in consequence of the mishaps in this affair, which indeed may not end there, as the life of the unfortunate Lieutenant is said to be despaired of.*

* Reported since dead.

THE NEW PARK.

During the past week a Proclamation of which we annex a translation, has appeared under the Taoutae's Seal having reference to the late disturbances about the projected course. It makes known for general information the boundaries of the site assigned to British Subjects under the Treaty, and assures the native occupants that, by the VIIth Clause of the Supplementary Treaty, (which it quotes in full,) they are at perfect liberty to alienate to British Subjects any portion of their houses or land situated within the given limits, without fear of molestation or restraint.

On Thursday morning last the Chinese authorities commenced, and before dusk completed, a small wooden bridge and gate, upon the site of that destroyed by the Fuhkeen men. The gate was however demolished during Thursday night, but by whom has not transpired.

PROCLAMATION.

WOO, Acting Superintendent of *Keangnan* Customs, and Intendant of Circuit of *Soochow foo*, *Sungkeang foo*, and *Taetsang chow*, &c., &c., makes the following special Proclamation.

It appears that during the incumbency of my predecessor *Lin* Taoutae, as the western boundary of the site called *Yungking pang* had never been properly laid down, the British Consul applied to have it defined, so that British subjects might be able to rent the land of the proprietors for building purposes; and *Lin* Taoutae, on finding that his predecessor *Kung* Taoutae, had laid down but three of the boundaries of the locality, viz., *Le kea chang* for the north, *Yungking pang* creek for the south, and *Hwang poo* river for the east, leaving the western side undetermined, thereupon proceeded with the District Magistrate, to make a survey of the ground in concert with the British Consul. They then decided that the *Chaoking* canal and a straight line from its northern bend, passing along the east side of the enclosure of the Tombs of the *Shan* family, to the *Woosung keang* river, should define the western boundary of the locality, leaving the other limits unaltered, namely:—

The *Yangkingpang* Bridge, as the S.E. Corner.
The first ferry on the *Woosung kiang*, as the N.E. Corner.
The mouth of the *Chow king* Creek as the S.W. Corner.
That portion of the Bank of the *Woosung keang* River, where the dwelling houses of the *Sen* family stand, as the N.W. Corner.

Boundary stones were then erected to indicate that within the site thus defined, British merchants were at liberty to rent land of the Chinese proprietors, and to place these proceedings on record, an agreement was drawn up in duplicate of which each party now holds a copy for security. No public notice however of these arrangements was ever issued.

Le Seenyun, Secretary of the *Hinghwa* corporation, having of late once and again complained that a road, which the British Community had commenced to lay down, interfered with a public burial ground the property of that corporate body, and entreated me to communicate with the British authorities with a view to putting a stop to it, I, the Taoutae have commanded the Secretaries of the various corporations to warn the members of those bodies not to avail themselves of this as a pretext to make a disturbance, but patiently to wait until the matter could be properly arranged. I accordingly proceeded to the spot in company with the *Hae fang* and *Che Heen*, to take a personal survey of the ground. Finding that the tract of country through which the road was being cut, is entirely covered with dwelling houses and tombs, I requested the British Consul to advise the Community to stop the work and leave it to be effected by after negotiation, a measure to which he at once consented, and accordingly put a stop to the work that was in progress.

Being apprehensive lest the origin and end of defining these boundaries may be misunderstood by the people, it is my duty to publish a copy of that article of the Treaty of Peace which especially bears upon the subject,—wherefore I issue this notification for the information of all the inhabitants of high and low degree in and about Shanghae.

Be it known that any persons possessing available land and buildings within the boundaries above set forth, are at perfect liberty under the Treaty stipulation hereinafter quoted to negotiate for the lease thereof, and Be it known that the Merchants of all Western nations in resorting to Shanghae for the purposes of trade may rent land and build houses under the express sanction of His Imperial Majesty, and not in consequence of any new or unauthorised arrangement. Therefore should those of you who inhabit the site in question, find it not convenient to reside promiscuously with the English, you need not fear parting with your property for the use of the foreigner, but you must not seek extortionate payment in return;—and if British subjects attempt forcible possession or trespass, your own courts are open to you wherein to obtain redress, but do not attempt to enter into altercation with them, lest most unpleasant consequences ensue. Let all obey this Special Proclamation.

"ART. VII.—The Treaty of perpetual peace provides, that British Subjects shall be permitted to reside with their families at the five ports of Canton, Fuhchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae, without molestation or restraint. To this end it will be necessary that the Chinese local Authorities and British Consul shall, with due consideration to the feelings of the people, determine in communication together, what site shall be appropriated to British Subjects, and what houses or land employed. The rate of rent demanded shall be fair and equitable, such as is then current at each several port; the Chinese proprietor on the one hand will not be permitted to extort more than is due, and the British Subject on the other will not be allowed to take forcible possession," &c.

Heenfung, 1st year, 2d month, 17th day,
(19th March, 1851.)

DISQUISITION RESPECTING THE MARITIME TRADE WITH CANTON.

BY SEAOU LING-YU,
MAYOR OF TSING-HO.

(Continued from No. 33.)

According to these two grounds for dismissing our fears, and these two suggestions with regard to withholding our goods, if the path of commerce is made plain and easy, our foreign guests, although having to cross a sea of thirty thousand *le*, will flock toward us in uninterrupted succession. Is not this the result of the good government of our statesmen, who have made it their practice to honour the virtuous?

There is another subject requires notice, the knavery of the barbarians; their evil designs have been altogether engendered by the seductions of Chinese traitors, and the rapacity of the officials urges these traitors to encourage the spirit of insubordination. Formerly when the barbarians brought their goods, they paid duties, port charges, entry and departure dues, and other legal fees; there was a fixed rate of payment on tea, silk, lacquered and wood ware, which together with the imperial tribute of broadcloth, camlets and clocks, were all paid to the government officers.

Then the security merchant must have his accustomed fees, and there was a percentage on the amount of goods sold, paid for the use of the hong. When once a ship anchored at Whampoa, the several classes of people that had to be paid were very numerous; if the vessel merely went down to Macao and back, when the ship's papers were delivered, there was a demand for additional fees; the servants at the public offices, depended for their living on the trading vessels that arrived; and the provisions needful for daily use, gradually rose in price on account of the extortions of the compradors. All these expenses went to people not in the government.

Where the charges are regulated by principle, those who receive duties, will joyfully forward them, and people from the utmost habitable bounds * will desire to frequent such an emporium†. Where the charges are contrary to principle, the merchants and foreigners become irritated, and traitorous villains sell themselves to knavish schemes. How is this?

Because the support of the mercantile hongs is entirely derived from the barbarians, and when oppression is practised towards the merchants, these must in consequence charge exorbitant prices; when exorbitant exactions are made upon the barbarians, then these are driven to contraband transactions. When the prices are exorbitant, it is because the government officer becomes a trader, and the merchant merely adds his extra charge. When there are contraband transactions, the merchants are induced to become accomplices and the fraudulent devices of the barbarians are fully developed. At first the laws of the realm are disregarded and cast aside like childrens caps; afterwards they are spoken of with levity and insolence, till the babblings extend to the injury of the sovereign. In small affairs their guns and weapons are set out in order, under the hypocritical pretence of safely guarding themselves. In greater affairs they suddenly introduce their war vessels, with the concealed intention of spreading consternation by their groundless reports. When our officers wish to punish the traitors, they tremble, from head to foot; when they wish to chastise the foreigners, they are deterred by a consideration of the expense of war. Therefore, their extravagant covetousness increasing during the time of peace, when the day of embarrassment arrives, they are obliged to patch up affairs with leniency.

Soo Shih, speaking of the character of the upright economical and intelligent man says, "When there are troubles on the frontier, they are always induced by covetousness. Let the preservation of the frontier be committed to economical officers, and the barbarians and Chinese will maintain a peaceful intercourse." This a truly faithful monition!

There are great varieties of character among the foreign traders, but from the time of the misdemeanors of the English on the ocean, their haughtiness and insolence are subjects of daily conversation; whereupon some argue that we ought to shut the ports and put a stop to the trade. To this we reply, that by means of the foreign trade, the barbarians from the is-

* Literally 荒服 the wild tenures, an allusion to the ancient division, (real or imaginary) of the empire in the time of the great Yu. (See *Medhurst's Shoo King*, page 117.)

† The idea here seems to be a modification of a proposition laid down by Mencius, Book I, Chap. 3, Section 5.

關譏而不征. 則天下之旅.
皆悅而願出於其路矣.

"If there is merely an inspection of merchandise at the barrier, and no duties exacted, multitudes from all parts will be delighted, and desire to travel that road."

lands are really brought under our transforming influence, and profit accrues to the people along the coast. If these barbarians obtain what they desire, tranquillity prevails on the watery main; but should they be deprived of their livelihood, then rebellious factions are got up by traitorous scoundrels. Virtuous legislators do not merely consult their own private injury or advantage. About the commencement of the reign of Kea-tsing, the pirates were very formidable, being the pest of the south-eastern coast for more than ten years. These took their rise from some Japanese coming to trade with Fuh-kien and Che-keang, when the chief inhabitants and merchants withheld their property from them to a great extent. The provisions of the Japanese being at an end, they resorted to robbery, when the chief inhabitants urged the military officers to seize and expel them. When the soldiers were called out, the day of reckoning was postponed, the debtors telling the Japanese to go away and return at a certain time, when the debts should be liquidated. When the appointed day arrived, being again shuffled off as before, the Japanese became incensed, and traitorous subjects fanning up the flame of turbulence, they forthwith burned and pillaged towns and cities. The governor Choo Hwan having arrived, he began by severely prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners, and those who disobeyed this mandate were subjected to capital punishment. Being indignant at the protection granted to the thieves by the great families of Fuh-kien and Che-keang, he sent up a statement to the emperor, complaining of the excessive irregularities; but having many enemies at court, among the officers and statesmen, who strove to embarrass him in his proceedings, these brought accusations against Hwan which led to his death, when no one after that dared to speak of marine restrictions. Upon this Sue Hae and Wang Chih raised internal broils, and the Japanese disturbances reached their height‡. When the Japanese formerly* carried on trade here, if they had not been defrauded of their money, and had the intercourse of foreign traders not been prohibited, then Seu Hae and Wang Chih would have been merchants carrying on a just traffic, like the modern Japanese and the French who have long rendered homage to our marine supremacy§. But using the Japanese robbers to intimidate the government, and using the government soldiers to intimidate the Japanese, by such deceptions they carried on their tricks, cheating people of their money and not paying their just debts; while with the perpetual din of drums and gongs, the whole empire became disgusted. At that time the merchants were in a ferment of misery, and myriads were put to death without appeal. Foreign commerce was ostensibly stopped, and profits could only be accumulated, by carrying on trade at the island of Java, incurring the risk of unforeseen dangers. Choo Hwan's prohibition of foreign intercourse was like people abstaining from food, lest they should choke.

Chin Heaou says, "When the Japanese troubles took their rise among the trading ships, a petition was forthwith sent up from the Board of Rites, to have the foreign trade stopped; the petitioners not knowing, that it was the eunuchs who had the superintendance of trading ships that should have been suspended instead of the trade being interdicted." This remark shows great intelligence. Now commerce has been carried on with Canton for more than a hundred years: if the emperor should be memorialized to put a stop to it, and foreign ships were prevented coming, the value of the goods deposited in the foreign warehouses is so great, that no capitalist would be found willing to advance the money for them; and what would be the use of distressing the merchant to cause him to make restitution. Such being the case, the far-travelled barbarians would be roused to resentment, and resist the attempt to expel them, while the compradors, coolies, fishermen, boatmen, shawans, and ma-chens‖, who are all engaged about the foreign goods stores, would be afraid of losing their livelihood¶, and secretly become initiated into the manners of the knotted-hair people, who are naturally addicted to disturbances. "The flying owls are attracted to our groves by the sounds, but they forget to cherish our transforming influence,"** while their secret malevolence, which has not yet been displayed, is beyond the power of words to tell.

Further, the best policy for the defence of the coast is to invite foreigners. The Records of Han say that the avarice of the Huns induced in them the desire of trading, that they might obtain the wealth and productions of China and China by carrying on a commercial intercourse did not fail to encourage them, thus showing that the rulers knew how to uphold and tranquilize the distant dependant states. If they had not had wealth to bestow, they would not have been able to conduct the intercourse, but cherishing and overawing the distant people, they certainly supported the traffic and attracted the merchants. Now Chung-hing in his counsel to Wei-le says, "The sorrows of the Han dynasty were internally produced; the trading mart of Ma-ye†† was ingloriously sold, in consequence of troubles arising from the policy of the period." However the English barbarians are not like Mih-tuh‡‡ of that period, but devoting themselves entirely to maritime traffic, they have not leisure for laying far-sighted schemes. Only carry on even-handed dealings at the commercial ports & the barbarian merchants will form relations of attachment. Should there be any traitorous villains who secretly devise deceitful machinations, let them be banished to the distant regions, or let their bodies be exposed in the market place after capital punishment, when all kinds of barbarians will be prostrated with fear, not daring to participate in their crimes. Thus then we see that the barbarians may be rendered obedient by an equitable regulation of the mercantile dealings; we must give them what they so much desire, and that will prevent their revilings. We must first have ministers, who will bear their commissions with due respect, and then those who visit our borders, will be careful to respect the laws of the realm. The most important matter is that the prohibitions be enacted with rigid purity, and the first thing to be guarded against is the receiving of bribes. Do not close the ports and shut up the harbours, thus tying the legs of the foreign merchants and causing them to stay gazing on the ocean.

In the History of Chang Hwan as contained in the Later Han Records, it is said that when he was appointed to office at Ngan-ting§§, the Tartar tribes, although of a covetous disposition themselves, yet highly esteemed purity in the magistrates. The eight officers who had preceded him, had all been given to the acquisition of riches, which had been the cause of great troubles, until the arrival of Hwan, who by the rectitude of his personal conduct and the purity of his principles, exerted a great and beneficial moral influence over them.

Pan Chaou said to Jin Shang. "It is difficult to govern the barbarian tribes, but easy to defeat them; make a show of careless indifference; let their small errors be treated with leniency, and merely their graver crimes be punished." Now those who know how to deal with lesser faults will not give way to negligence; but those who are bent on amassing wealth, will recklessly bring misery and trouble. Is not this carrying to the extreme, the principle of raising an inch of wood higher than the pinnacle of a turret, by erecting the superstructure without considering the basement?‖‖ The superior man knows how to arrange these matters harmoniously between the prince and his ministers. Let rulers extend the influence of their inherent sincerity, and study the pure integrity of Hwan, that they may be able to cherish distant strangers.

(To be continued.)

* For a fuller account of this affair, see *Chinese Repository*, vol. 19, page 138.

† Literally 朝宗 Spring and Summer audiences which the ...ors formerly granted to their nobles. The app... here has reference to a figurative use of the phra... e She King, Part 2, Section 1, Ode Meen Fe where it is said:—

沔彼流水
朝宗于海

How full those flowing streams,
That spring and summer pay court to the ocean.

‡ Sha-wan is a person hired by the barbarians. Ma-chen is an interpreter of the barbarian dialects. *(Chinese note.)*

These two terms are probably an attempt to transfer the English words servant and merchant.

§ Literally, twisted in a knot, resembling a hamper. This appellation may apply to the Japanese. See *Chinese Repository*, vol. 19, page 210.

** The allusion in this figure is grounded upon a stanza in the She King. Part 4, Section 2, Ode Pwan Shwuy, which runs thus:—

翩彼飛鴞
集于泮林
食我桑黮
懷我好音

How swiftly fly those owls,
Flocking to the imperial groves;
They feed upon our mulberries,
Cherishing our protection and delighting in our sounds.

The four lines that follow explain the simile.

憬彼淮夷
來獻其琛
元龜象齒
大路南金

The barbarians of Hwae are aroused to consciousness;
They come presenting their valuable tribute;
Tortoise-shell and ivory,
State carriages and southern gold.

†† Ma-ye was the name of a town during the Han dynasty in the north of Shanse, now known by the name of Sochow, N. Lat. 39°. 23'. E. Long. 116°. 7'.

‡‡ Mih-tuh was the name of a Tartar prince, eldest son of the Khan during the Han dynasty.

§§ Ngan-ting, a town in Shense, N. Lat. 37°. 15'. E. Long. 109°. 29'.

‖‖ An allusion to a paragraph in Mencius, Book 2, Chap. 6, Part 1.

不揣其本而齊其末方
寸之木可使高於岑樓

By raising the superstructure without considering the foundation, a square inch of wood may be made higher than a peaked turret.

The *Lydia*, from San Francisco, after a run of 44 days, arrived here on the 24th instant. She brings papers, the *Alta California* 7th, and *San Francisco Herald* of 5th February, and *Evening Picayune* 30th January. Her dates from New York are 12 days later than the London Mail of December, bringing them down to the 19th December last, unfortunately she did not bring any New York papers.

Trade is very dull at San Francisco, the autumn and winter had been dry, consequently the water had failed at the diggings and the miners were unable to wash the gold out of the earth, so that their operations were brought to a stand still.

The *John Baring*, also from San Francisco, is arrived in the Yangtsze-kiang, she got on the North bank, but has been got off again, she has since arrived at Woosung; she sailed in January.

We have space only for some short extracts.

(From Evening Picayune, January 30.)

Dry Diggings.—The miners throughout the State who have been throwing up dirt in dry diggings, where there was no water in the summer, have as yet realized nothing from their dirt on account of the continued dry weather. Many of them have been forced to leave their locations, and go to the streams to work to obtain subsistence until it rains enough to allow them to work at their heaps of earth.

The Indians, along the Eastern border of the Sierra Nevada mountains, have combined to plunder and murder the San Franciscans in their vicinity. Daily depredations are committed by them, they seize and carry off the baggage mules and cattle into their fastnesses amongst the spurs of the mountains.

(From San Francisco Daily Herald February, 5.)

Speech of Sir Henry Bulwer.—At the late anniversary of the New York St. Andrew's Society, Sir Henry Bulwer made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Shall I not find in these later and more recent times that if Waverly and Guy Mannering have made the name of Scott immortal on one side of the Atlantic, *Cerro Gordo and Churubusco* have equally immortalized it on the other. If the novelist has given the garb of truth to fiction, the warrior has given to truth the air of romance."

* * * * * * *

Let me induce you Americans, to tell the American who vituperates Great Britain—and you, Britons, to tell the Englishman or Scotchman, who does injustice to America, that, after all, he is but "a dirty bird that fouls his own nest." Let the latter teach the parents that their just pride should be in the prosperity of their children—let the former teach the child that no people has ever performed any work worthy of prosperity, which did not honor and respect their ancestors,

Sir Henry subsequently alluded to the glory of the moral conquest, which must be shared by Britons and Americans, "whenever (and the day is not far distant) the works of Macauley and Prescott, of Bancroft and Hallam, of Ticknor and Ford, of James and Cooper, of Tennyson and Longfellow, of Thackeray and Willis, of Irving and Dickens, of William Bryant, and may I venture to say of Edward Bulwer, are read and loved throughout every corner of this immense continent."

The House of Assembly had been looking into their State Printing Account, which last year amounted to the large sum of 150,000 dollars. Not before it was time, surely!

The City on the Water.—Our city is rapidly extending over the bay, and soon the major part of the business will be transacted where six months ago the tide flowed uninterrupted. Wharves are shooting out into the bay in every direction, connections are made between them, and buildings of handsome size and substantial character are springing up, and falling into line, gradually defining by uniform rows, the streets that before existed only on paper. Here may be seen two huge projections, connected by a narrow isthmus of timber upon which two dare not meet, for to pass each other is impossible, and one or the other must recede or both go into the bay. There rises the skeleton of a wharf with magic speed. A night is sufficient to give birth to a pier, and each day sees another blow struck at the supremacy of the waves. They are fast receding and the land is gaining apace. Before two years shall have passed all this section of the city will be built up, the shallow waters rise into terra firma, and regularly defined streets traverse in every direction what now are moving waters.

Where now the light wherry skims the waves, the lumbering waggon will roll along. The boatman will give place to the carman, and this Venice, with canals for highways and boats for vehicles, will gradually disappear. All this will add to the area of the city and advance the interests of Commerce.

From Sacramento.—Our informant's party, while in camp on their road to Scott's River, lost all their mules by the Indians. The party started in pursuit, and overtaking the Indians, a sharp battle ensued, in which the whites were completely whipped. Falling back they were reinforced, and started once more in pursuit—numbering in all eighty men. They overtook the Indians a second time and were hotly received. After the battle had been going on a short time—the Indians fought with desperation—they surrounded the party among the hills, and not only put the whites to flight, but followed them with jeers and challenges, driving them entirely out of that section of the country.

A day or two afterwards the Indians made a descent upon a pack train. They cut in two, and succeeded in driving off the portion which was in advance.

(From Daily Alta California, Feby. 7.)

Female Emigration.—By an advertisement in our shipping column respecting the barque *Mary Waterman* for Panama, it would appear that at length some steps have been taken to enable females with children to cross the Isthmus under proper protection. We learn that an agent will have every arrangement necessary to this end completed by the return from New York of Captain Higgins, and hope the parties will meet with encouragement in their undertaking.

Savage's Second Expedition—Ten Indians Killed and Forty Wounded.—Near Castoria, February 4th, 1851.—I have just received an account of Savage's second expedition, which I think you can rely upon. Savage started from Agua Frio with 210 men. On the road Savage started ahead, with seventy men, to reconnoitre, leaving the balance of his force with Major Burney. They were to meet at Fine Gold Gulch. Savage waited one day at that place, but Major Burney not coming up he went with his small force in pursuit of the Indians. In the evening he surprised a large force and had a skirmish, the Indians retreating. Next morning twenty-eight of Savage's men took the Indian's trail, came up with them and killed ten and wounded forty. The Indians retreated, and Savage's party returned. Major Burney's party returned without effecting anything.

The thirty-five men left by Savage, on returning from his first expedition, at Fort Frizne, took forty-eight miles from a party of Indians after Savage left them. R. W.

Population of San Francisco.—This great metropolis of the western seas, built upon more hills than Rome was, and, unlike her, built almost in a "day," contains a population of twenty-three thousand, who, attracted by the sparkling of gold, have come hither from every quarter of the habitable globe. From the sunny climes of Spain and Italy, from the fairy lands of Persia and Arabia, from the regions of snow and ice in Norway and Russia, from the corn and vine lands of pleasant France, from the British isles and colonies, from the imperial dominions of the near relative of the Sun and Moon, and from the golden islands of the Pacific, have they come in myriads to California. In our streets the fair European jostles with the swarthy Kanaka or the darker Hindoo; the pious Mussulman says his daily prayers, as he passes the churches of the Christian, the calculating German drives hard bargains with the volatile Frenchman, and the stiff made Yankee daily deals with the long-tailed Chinaman. Such an *omnium gatherum* of humanity was never before witnessed in the world's history. The golden charm has spoken the "open sesame" to the brazen gates and lofty walls that have heretofore enclosed a nation of millions, and the whole world has sent her representatives in great convention to a little spot that four years ago was known only as a resort for whalers or merchant vessels who were on the Pacific coast.

No man can accurately calculate the result of this union, but its effects must be grand and lasting. The southerner of Europe will return to his home, the far clad northerner will again visit the cold land of his childhood; the light limbed oriental will go back to his fairy land, the long tailed child of the sun will enter again his noble wall, the bearded Turk will once more listen to the *muezzim* as it is sounded from the minarets, and the unsophisticated children of the sea will return to their flowery islands. But all will carry back with them a knowledge of the English language, an idea of the American institutions and liberties, a portion of the energy and ardor of the great Anglo-Saxon race, and an understanding of the blessed principles of Him whose precepts will yet spread peace among the nations, and make the "wilderness bud and blossom as the rose."

The discovery of gold in California has done more to advance the cause of civilization and the spread of enlightened and Christian institutions, than any other one fact brought to light within the last century.

The Quickest Yet.—The fine schooner *Sierra Nevada*, Captain Edwards, arrived here yesterday (Jany. 31st) from China, in the short space of thirty-four days; but having sailed from Shanghae, unfortunately brings no papers. This vessel has made the quickest passage on record. She left this port only one hundred day since, and touched at the Sandwich Islands on her way up. The *Sea Witch* and barque *S. H. Waterman* had arrived at Shanghae, hence.

Business.—The extremely low prices that have been ruling in merchandise generally for the last two or three months has caused at length quite an animated coast trade to spring up. Steamers and sailing vessels are rapidly filled up at advanced rates of freight. This, notwithstanding the rivalship of Benicia, still continues to be the grand dépôt and distributing point.

Ladies in San Francisco.—We are pleased to see that each succeeding steamer is bringing to California the wives and families of many of our merchants and mechanics who have preceded them and built for them a home amongst us. It looks civilized and christianlike to see ladies daily passing along our streets, amusing themselves in that never-tiring occupation of shopping. The happy influence of woman in a new country is a great one, and we hope soon to see society established in San Francisco with all the pleasant relations that are enjoyed in our Atlantic cities.

Business.—The *Transcript* says that Sacramento was never so dull as at the present time, nothing being done there except supplying the miners, who are fast leaving for the Klamath region.

Arrival of the Steamer Oregon.—By the arrival of the steamship *Oregon* this morning from Columbia river, we have received files of the *Spectator* to as late a date as the 16th, and the *Oregonian* of the 25th January.

Cold.—The coldest day for the previous month had been at that place 23 degrees—the warmest 57 degrees. Oregon lies to the north of 45 degrees north latitude.

Prospects.—The *Spectator* speaks almost rapturously of the prospects of Oregon. It says, "the people here are gaining confidence in themselves, and increased security is felt in the capacity of the country to rank at no distant day with the great business States east of the mountains. Business marts are springing up all along our great water courses."

Chinese New Years.—Norman Assing, the well known chief of the Chinese boys, gave a grand feast on Saturday night, at his private house, in celebration of the birth of the Chinese new year. A number of the policemen of our city, and many ladies and "China boys," were present on the occasion.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The *Sidney*, experienced a very heavy gale from N.E. in 29°. North, sprung both lower masts close to the deck, and lost her jib boom, fore gaff, &c.

Owing to the weather having been so bad at the end of last week, we did not receive our usual shipping list, and we find that the *Patria* was detained in order to repair some damage she sustained, by coming in collision with some junks; she sailed on the 25th instant.

The Barque *Trent*, spoke on the 27th Nov., the Barque *Victory*, from London to Four Ports in New Zealand, Captain Mullins, out 65 days, Lat. 32°. 48'. S., Long. 18°. 0'. W.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
March	24	Sidney	B. schr.	206	Wild	Bombay	Jany. 2	Opium	Lindsay & Co.
"	25	Lydia	A. schr.	161	Potter	California	Feby. 6	General	Russell & Co.
"	28	John Baring	A. ship	529	Hussey	California	Jan. 27	Ballast	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
"	28	Trent	B. barque	235	Peterkin	London	Sep. 20	General	Lindsay & Co.
"	28	Menam	B. barque	472	Maxton	Hongkong	Feb. —	Sundries	Lindsay & Co.
"	28	Matilda	A. ship	689	Kenny	Mazetlan	Feby. 1	Ballast	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
March	24	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	25	Patria	Port. schr.	120	Tavares	Ningpo	Ballast	Order.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Albermarle	Feb. 28	B. ship	704	Trivett	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Buckland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Lydia	Mar. 25	A. schr.	161	Potter	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Matilda	Mar. 28	A. ship	689	Kenny	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	To-day at 4 o'clock
Menam	Mar. 28	B. barque	472	Maxton	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Sidney	Mar. 24	B. schr.	206	Wild	Lindsay & Co.	Hongkong	Early
Trent	Mar. 28	B. barque	236	Peterkin	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Trent*, from London:—
- White Shirtings, ... 18,000 pieces.
- Grey do. .... 26,000 "
- Long Ells, ... 400 "
- Woollens, ... 300 "
- Glass, ... 300 boxes.

Per *Lydia*, from San Francisco:—
- Drills, ..2,800 pieces = 110 bales.
- Stores, .. 30 pkges.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

- March 20, Eden, *for* Manila.
- " 20, Contest, H.M.B. " Ningpo
- " 24, Mazeppa, " Hongkong.
- " 25, Patria, (Port.) " Ningpo.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Androkolos, and Propontis.
Liverpool.—Anne Jane, Duilius, & Success.
Singapore.—Corcyra.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Island Queen, Nymph, and Race Horse.

VESSEL LOADING.

At *Liverpool.*—Duchess of Lancaster.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHANGHAE MARKET.

Shanghae, *29th March*, 1851.

Fresh Beef,	per Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton,	"	11 "
Veal,	"	12 "
Lamb,	"	12 "
Pork,	per catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	per Dollar, each.	
Fish,	per catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	"	100 "
Eggs,	each,	7 "

₱ Dollar, 1,430 good yellow cash (current price.)

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals Tons	Iron Tons
Anne Jane	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Success	Liverpool	331	" 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	200	..	..
Androklos	London	378	Dec. 3	1,064,901	75,300	..	402	100	..	20	..
Duilius	Liverpool	327	" 10	1,783,792	306,371	..	2,219	800	71	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46	8,027,807	610,526	6,519	27,104	53,471	8,726,065	927,034	279,263	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	218,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,912	11,837,038	455,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,131
Year 1849-50	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,301	16,609,257	536,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,309,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,031	43,391	115	[illegible]	209,009	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,525	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,295	892,981	395,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,362	15,915
Year 1849-50	13,037,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	223,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,566	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,353	554,026	181,718	466,220	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,128
Year 1849-50	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases.
1 Vessel		1850—	July Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 "			Aug. "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 "			Sep. "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "			Oct. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 "			Nov. "	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 "			Dec. "	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 "		1851—	Jany. "	316,739	..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	2
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 22nd Feby., 1851,				1,163,969	13,310	15,412	1,192,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,715,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	21

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	July Total	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			Aug. "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,388,651	2,352	16,000	8	911
8 "			Sep. "	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,331	430	..	..	..
6 "			Oct. "	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 "			Nov. "	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 "			Dec. "	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
7 "		1851—	Jany. "	3,319,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	3,782,535	18,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	247,249	4,029,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
				14,235,325	487,609	323,099	..	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,643	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	911
John Bright,	591	Jany. 21	Cork	572,000	..	..	..	..	572,000	42,000	...	..	..	..	..	42,000	614,000	..	..	..	..
Confucius,	406	Feby. 11	Liverpool	446,788	57,727	..	3,733	..	508,248	..	..	..	1,308	19,373	15,560	36,241	544,489	329	..	..	..
Chatham,	354	" 20	Liverpool	325,980	23,250	15,950	..	800	366,080	7,480	..	7,040	16,460	13,490	370	44,840	410,920	..	..	..	..
Sumatra,	325	" 28	London	296,723	20,581	..	..	..	317,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317,304	145	..	..	..
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	" 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	" 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th March, 1851,				17,750,122	589,267	347,856	3,733	275,387	18,966,365	159,741	16,746	163,983	709,752	653,002	141,477	1,814,701	20,811,066	13,452	37,100	139	911

Cargoes per *Lively* and *Monarch*, not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	Sept. to Dec. Total	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,137	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	884
Huntingdon,	404	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	
S. H. Waterman,	340	" 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	259,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	10
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 8th Jany., 1851,				3,376,201	39,782	14,160	3,430,143	2,846,014	184,283	1,020,611	422,165	599,545	372,968	5,445,586	8,875,729	239	37	22.40	884

Cargoes per *Saint Patrick* and *Celestial* to New York will be given shortly.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts.	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	" 28	Australia	76,000	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar*, *Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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